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The Capital of this Compacy has recently been increased by a less encontation of a dis not, making the present capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS! With a surplus, in addition, of over \$500,000.

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THE BONNER HAT, SUMMER WEAR,

1859
Will be ready for delivery on Saturday April 2.
Battlebay April 2.
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No 45 Broadway, N. T. LEARLY & CO.,

Readers and introducers of fashion for the themen's Hars, will this day lesse the Spring style of Gentlemen's Hars, to which the attention of their customers and the public governity is invited.

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CANADA STRAW HATS. A fresh condamn est just received and for sale, by Balland, Sucre & Co., No. 45 Broadway, N. F.

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For the Counting Room. And the BLOOMER PROCE,

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Three Entirely NEW STYLES OF COATS,

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At the New Store of B BEATTY, No 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Institute.

ENGLISH TAPISTRIES, 9 centa, ENGLISH INGRAIN, 75 centa, THREE-PLY CARPERS, 61. EUPPRING INGRAIN 60 cents. ALL YOU INGRAIN, 64 cents. GOOD INGRAIN, 64 cents. Alle. Coop INGRAIN, Westerder Tapestries, at low prices. Of looking, 2s Sc. Heavy sheet Of clot s, 1s cental prices. Of looking, 2s Sc. Heavy sheet Of clot s, 1s cental prices.

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HATTERS' PLUSH, BRIM SATIN and CLOTH. Tirs and Sides, new and obgain designs.

Franch energy of the meat approved enables of the meat approved enables of by the dozen tout to order.

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BOOTS and SHORE and who now serve to buy them of first rate quality and at low prices deal at CANTRELL'S well known establishment. No. 818 Broadway, he weem lith and 12th etc Cottested with an all profits and positing it welling the best BOOTS and Shores obtainable in the city CANTRELL was eas ab-liabled for himself a sage, thresalive and rapidly increasing trade. GAS FIXTURES,

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GREAT BARGAINS. GREAT BARGAINS.

PRIOR TO REMOVAL.

We offer, from the present data until the 20th of Avail,
the whole of our stock of French China,
English Hoo Stone China,
Cot, Claim and Pressed Glass,

GAS PERTURES, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.,

IMMENSE REDUCTION

on the customary prices. All peak is in want of any of the ar Skies enumerated above, will find it to their interest to give us to all.

W. J. F. Datiest & C. W. Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

PAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES. No. 495 SROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDOR SAFES.-ROBERT M. PATRICK, soin manufacturer of the above celebrated Saics and Patent Principle Proof Defineds Locks a. d Cross Sars; also, Frence Borgus-Proof Sideboards and Parior Safes for siver plate, &c. Depoi, Ro. 192 Pearlet Will remove April 1 to No. 83 Murray-st, corner of Gollege-piace.

SECOND-HAND SAFES. We have just received a few SECOND-HAND SAFES, which w

STEARS & MARVIS (No. 40 Murrey-st., New York. No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans Also, a large assortment of our Wilder Parent Fire and Bunglar Proof Safes, from \$50 to \$1,000 WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

"We grafer them for fandly use." -[N Y Tribune.
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Office, No. 565 droadway, New-York. BEWING MACHINES. -All persons who have been

beduced to buy Sawine Machines which will not perform the brors that purchasers expected them to do, are informed the Sizean's MacRise's never fail to do any kind of work. No one L M SINGE & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

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TIGHT STITCH SEWING MACRINES.
For Families, Falcora, Mantuamaters, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old machines and ared their famile. They are expect to every branch of industry where the needle is required. Call and examine before

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POE TO DEATH.

DOCTOR CURVIS'S HYGEREA,
THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY,
IN CONSUMPTION. ANTHMA COCCHS. COLDS and all THROAT
AND LUNG DISEASES.

Price reduced from 93 to 81
To nocommendate the vast domand of this
ESTABLISHED FOR TO DEATH.

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Sole Agents for the United States,
No. 315 Fakton-st.

NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC. No. 1 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, N. Y. Centenary Edition of the

Mossiah, Creation, Pani, &c. &c. Fach 75 cents BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Best and Cheapest article for Dressing.
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curimg,
reserving and Restoring the Hair.
For sale by Druggists and Per THE TIP-TOP,

And the BLOOMER FROCE,

For & SPRING DUSTER.

For Bering.

The CLIPHANT BACK,

For the Counting Room

For the PROMENADE. three Emiliely Naw STELES OF COATS,

SMITH BROTHERS' ONE PRICE STORES. Nos. 127, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

KEROSENE OILS—CAUTION.

In consequence of the contion d efforts under by the manufacturers of da a colored, strong a nei ing and sonely coal oils to deve the public by calling their oils. 'Excassing,' it has become necessary to norify consumers that they ought to exact from the dealer a guaranty that he is selling the gen time oil. Gare, also, should be taken to svoid the admerous explosive compounds of campleous and resin oil offered in the market as Coal. Oil or Expression, by interested parties, for the purpose of damaging the sale of Exacusary, which has, of late taken too place of the sales of Exacusary which have bought oil woich they suspect to be a counterfelt of Kazossar, will confer a favor by ineving a sample at the office of the Campany, with the address of the seller, and if found to be an imitation, a out will be commenced for the illegal use of the word Karossar, the under mark of the Exacsary Oil Company. No 59 Beyver st. N. V. KEROSENE OILS-CAUTION.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

Our unrivaled **secriment will be sold during the Spring sesson
AT A Small Advance on Cost.
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For a Spaine Dustan.

The OLIPHANT SACK, For the COUNTING ROOM.

And the BLOOMER FROCK, For the PROMENADE.

Three Entirely NEW STYLES OF COATS,

To be found only at

SMITH BROTHERS' ONE PRICE STORES. Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

THE BIRTH OF SPRING.

Spring has come at last, But it gental weather, Bedbugs travel fast Lyon's Powork sprinkle,

Give them Lyon's Pill, sir,

They'll surely die with fright.

Lyon's Powden is bermles to mushind, but will kill all

toue insents, garden worms, buss, &c. Soid everywhere.

Sample flask 25 code; regular sizes 5 code; and 61.

Banks & Park, Nos 13 and 15 Park row, N. Y. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

THE QUESTION SETTIED FOREVER.

NO MORE POISONUS HAIR DYES

All home to the pre-s! The newspapers, from Maine to Georgis, have settied to question between poisonos dish Dyes and the pure, who seems and enfailting preparation of GRISTADORO, No 6 Astor House, New York, by publishing in their editorial columns the following managements attainment of Dr. James R. Chilton, who, by universal admission, stands in the front rank of our analytical and consulting themsits.

[Copy.]

I HERREY CERTIFY that I have made a thorough analysis of CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE, and find that I'd meanor tooutain any preparation of lead whatever, orany other substance that would prove injurious to the health of persons using it in the manner directed for the purpose of dyte rich hair.

New York, December 21, 1858.

Chemist.

KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.
USED BY ALL! SOLD EVERYWHERE.

No one desiring a fine head of Hair should fail to use it. It is beyond question the finest article over made. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE -It is pleasant to see this article, intrinsically superior to all its competitors, taking the is not as it deserves. Thus Dyris superseding the old press. tions everywhere. Everyhead of he rio which it is applied in a new evidence of its ment. Applied privately by experiences stitled at No. 6 Actor Bouse.

LILLIE'S CHILLED INCH FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

BASK VACUT DOORS AND FRANKS, secured by the infraven Combination Powers and Burglar-Ruof Lock ure the only Safes manufactured that combine complete fur-proof residities with a perfect protection from burglars. A full assertment constantly on hand and for sale by TATENANKS A Co., agents, No. 189 Stradway, N. Y.

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The Largest in the City.

Built by Wm. B Astor esq. Expressly for the Business.

NUMBERS 76 AND 72 BOWERY.

One of the largest
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One of the largest
New and Most Tasty Stocks of Frady Made
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Even Offered.

The Customers' Department dutequaled.

Competition Defield.

Spring Styles of Every Description Ready.
Ladies are invitee to call and examine the Goldern's Deputer, which is not in any way excelled by say in the world.

F. B. Baldwin.

JERRY BARRUM.

RUPTURE CURI D .- By MARSH & Co's Radical Cure Truss. Also SNik Elastic Stocking, for variouse veins, sup-porters and shoulder braves. Instruments for deformities made no order. No. 2 V-rey-t. Astor House N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Hill's Hair Dyr, 50 cents a box, Black or Brown, imparis as ift, givesy appearance, and is admitted to b Brown, imparis as ift, givesy appearance, and by all druggists the best in nec. Sold at No. I Barcley et, and by all druggists the best in nec. Intallible NGURAT for the growth and beauty of to

WINDOW SHADES.

Painted, White Holland, Wholesale and Retail,
KELTY BROTHERS & LCM,
No. 291 Broadway

NEURALGIA. -- SEVERE CASE Cored by one tox Magnetic Salve May M. Horobowhite Plains, N. V. For sale by Dr. B. B. Smith, No. 322 Co. palet, 1 eat Chorch, by Druggiese, and by Barnes & Park, No. 322 Co. palet, 1 eat Chorch, by Druggiese, and by Barnes & Park, No. 322 Co. S Part to

21.-CARBON OIL.-The CARBON OIL COMPANY have not been manufacturing Carbon Oil since December last and various miserable and damerous compounds have meantime been sold as Carbon Oil. They now have a full supply of Carbon Oil for sale at No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

ATTACKED BY ROWDIES .- A man named William Hegan, while passing through Water street, near Rooseveit, last evening, was attacked by half a dozen ruffians, who, as he alleges, beat him in a violent mapper, without having the slightest cause or provo estion for so doing. He received a severe wound i the back of the head, and was otherwise injured. His recovery is considered doubtful. Higan, it appears, had been in a dance house a short time previous, and was attacked in the effect soon after leaving the place. All the ruffishe at the time effected their escape. Subsequently, Officers Rhode and Lawrence arrested a fellow giving his name as John Peck, on suspicion of being one of the perpetrators of the outrage, and ocked him up in the Fourth Precinct Station-House. Hagan lives in Columbia street, Brooklyn, and has a family. He was removed to the hospital, where, at a late hour last evening, he remained in an insensible

A lecture will be given this evening, before the Historical Society, upon the "Executive of Urah," by Thomas L. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane. No one is better qualified than the eminest lecturer for this theme. His personal investigation of that region were lately renewed, and he is brimful of facts

condition.

In the potice of the sale of pictures at the Na tional Academy on Thursday last, the " Fine New-Ergiand Scene," by Durrie, was sold at \$165, and not at \$16, as it was accidentally printed.

At Elkton, Pa., on the 19th, the freight engine Meter, on the Beltimere Rairoad, exploded, killing the engineer, Mr. Hall, a native of Lidleton Mass., and the firemen. Four or five cars was slightly damaged. On the same day at Watertown, N. Y. a freight train on the Reme Raulread ran off the track, near Parreport Manor, demolishing the engine and seven cars, and killing 25 cattle. No person was reriously

New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-wer is intended for Insertion must be authorized by the name and address of the writer—on necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good farth.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business tetters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases to addressed to House's Greeney & Co.

The Tribune for Culifornia

Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marringes and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Soar of the West leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The mails close at 1 o'clock. Singl. copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

A very clear and instructive statement of the present attitude of the European powers as regards the question of the approaching war is given by our London correspondent on another page of tois paper. The probabilities of war were never so strong as at this moment.

The equinoctial storm of last week produced floods in the rivers, causing considerable damage and interrupting travel. We learn by telegraph of several railroad accidents, the most serious of which occurred on the Great Western Railroad of Canada, where five or six persons were killed, and a larger number wounded.

We had reason to hope that the President would decide whether or not to have an extra assion of Congress in reason to send his proglamation, if one were to issue, to California, by the steamer which sails to-day. But that aged politician, with characterretic timidity, still hesitates. Orders looking to retrenchment have, ho wever, issued from the Postmaster-General, and the probabilities now are that Mr. Buchanan will yield to the wishes of the ma jority of his Cabinet, and wait till December for

Our Legislature seems to be earnestly intent on the removal of Quarantine from Staten Island We trust the measure will be effected-not merely simed at. The present location is so notoriously, palpably unfit, that there should be no hesitation and no delay, even though some sacrifice be necessary to effect such removal. But the attempts to imitate, or even outdo, New Jersey, in prescribing that the Quarantine shall not be located in this woinhabited place or in that, are calculated to defeat the end so properly sought. A Commission of remarkable ability and character basbeen formed expressly to locate the new Quarantine, and all attempts to fetter that Commission by legislative provision that no locality within the limits of this or that County shall be selected are at once unworthy and aboutd. The Quarantine must be located somewhere; we have no doubt that the Commissioners will indicate that position which combines the greatest public immunity from contagion w to the least inconvenience to commerce. Whenever that location shall be made, we shall consider the main question settled.

The other points debated in the Assembly seem to us of very sleader consequence.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

We are quite too frequently reminded, in scanning the various bills reported to legislative bodies. of one that was submitted to our Assembly some ten or twelve years ago. The punishment of Se duction and Adultery was under consideration, and Col. Sam. G. Hathaway was the member from Chemung. Those who know the gentleman will por doubt that this subject excited the liveliest interest on his part. Various propositions had been made, none of which seemed to be generally acceptable-in fact, while every one seemed to be in favor of the object of the bill, nobody appeared able to point out a satisfactory mode of effecting it. In this dilemma, Col. Sam. rose to propound a meas ure which be thought would solve the difficulty.

His bill ran simply and briefly thus: "As Act to abolish Seduction and Adultary.
Seduction and Adultary are hereby abolished.
This act shall take effect immediately."

-Mr. Hali's (Assembly) bill "To Prevent Intemperance" (printed in our issue of Friday) seems to us to be substantially after the Hathaway pattern. It provides that " No intoxicating liquors shall be sold to be used as a beverage, under any pretext whatever; and any one who does so sell by himself or his agent, shall forfeit \$10 for the first offense, \$25 for the second, and \$100 for "each subsequent offense, with costs." "And all "biguers offered or kept for sale in violation of this "act, with the vessels containing the same, are

here by declared a public nuisance." This will seem to many a very sweeping measure -just the thing-a complete demolisher to the business of drunkard-making. In our sorrowful judgment, there could not be a greater mistake. It remends us of sundry perpetual-motion contrivances that have from time to time been thrust upon our attention-very pretty to look at-quite ingenious-in fact, rather interesting as trophies of a perverted talent, but Isboring under our serious objection or drawback-they wou do't go one step further than they were carried. Not another one.

If we did not es pestly desire to see some real Temperance measure enacted at this session, we should urge the passage of Mr. Hali's bill. We think there are some passably good men no w selling Liquor whom this bill would cause to desistsome rural perghborhoods in which tipplers are now being manufactured, in which that hideous business would be temporarily given up. For so much good we should be duly grateful-and we long ago ceased to look contemptancely on bit-bybit reform. We should like also to bave our earaest Temperance men convinced by actual experience that such an act as Mr. Hall proposes would never effect its main object. For these reasons, we have half a mind, even now, to swing into what would seem to be the current, and call on the Legislature to pass that bill

But when we consider the Ten Thousand liquorselling concerns in our city, and the Twenty Thousaid more such scattered throughout Brooklyn. Albany, Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, and the other cities of our State, and ask, " West would the pas-" sage of Mr. Hall's buil do to arrest their ruinous " traffic ?"-we are constrained to answer, Just nothing at all. "Only test, and nothing more." We doubt whether there would be one less grogshop in this City, or in any of our cities, on aid after the lots of pext June, when Mr. Hall absurdly proposes that his measure shall take effect, than there are this day.

If the Legislature is prepared to pass a really Prohibitory Act, we shall be very glad to have the experiment fairly tried, and will do what we can

uphold and thoroughly enforce such an act, but we shall be very willing to take our stare of the edium, the enmity, which such an act cannot fail to excite, for the sake of the good it cannot fail to accom plish. Make it a misdemeanor to keep or have Alcobolic Liquors in such quantity as would justify the presumption that they are to be sold as a beverage-make the penalty of k-eping or selling such Liquors so heavy as to be a real terror to evil-toers-declare that a conviction of seiling any day after the 1st of May next shall involve the payment of a penalty of \$10 per day for each day that shall have transpired between the 1st of May aforesaid and that on which the complaint is made or the action commenced-authorize any citizen to prosecute violators in any Court and receive to his own use one half of all penalties he may recover-in short, pass an act that will actually suppress the Liquor Frafficor enable those who loathe that Traffic to do so-and we will give it a bearty Amen. But if Mr. Hall's bill (substantially) shall be passed we desire its author and supporters to receive and enjoy the credit of all the good it may effect. And, should it prove the empty mockers that we surely believe it will, we desire to have it remembered that we neither recommended nor upseld it.

THE QUARANTINE REMOVAL. We have, on one or two occasions within the last year, had a hard word to say of New-Jersey in relation to Quarautine and Sandy Hook. We have thought her charlish in refusing her consent to the use of a barren promontory, which can be, under any possible circumstances, of the smallest possible value to her, but which is of immense importance. not only to half a million of people in and about this city, but to the whole country, in its relations to her greatest seaport; we have thought per shortsighted in standing in the way of the establishment in the best place of a Quarantine, which is needed just as much for the protection of Jersey City, Newark, Elizabethtown, New-Brunswick, Trenton and Hoboken from pestilence, as it is for the protection of New-York itself; and we have thought that in assuming and maintaining the attitude she has upon this subject, she has been governed by a mean and petty jealousy, which bowever fitly it might characterise the State of Camben and Amboy, was altogether unworthy of a people calling themselves a Sovereign State, and who pretended to souls anythirg above ten cents apiece. Nor have we changed our opinion on any of these points. We still think of New-Jersey as we have for-we will not say how long back. But though we see no real excuse for the Jerseymen, a document which may be found, in a letter from an Albany correspondent. in snotter column, is one which they might, with some show of reason, urge in pathation of the shabbiness and short-sightedness of their logislators.

To break laws is, as we all unbappily know, by no means an unknown thing. But law-breakers, at least open law breakers, are usually those whose stake in the good order and peace of the community is of the smallest and whose intelligence as to law or the necessity of law is not of the largest. But it is rather a new thing to see gontlemen of character and standing, gentlemen, who, undoubtedit, pride themselves on the breadth of their understandings as well as the depth of their pockets, deliberately invoking the aid of the Legislature of a neighboring State to nullify the laws of that to which they owe allegisnee We presume there is no class in the community more tenscious of obedience to the Statute, who would more promptly fill Castle Garden with a crowd of indigrant law and order men, atany serious threatering of an infringement of the laws. It must, however, it is clear, be a case in which they are likely to be the sufferers. When the law and the stipping interest are on the same side, there would be no room for cavil. But with the law on one side and the shipping interest on the other, it is quite a different metter. Depth of pocket and breadth of understanding, perhaps, we must still schnowledge as belonging to our eminent fellowcitizens; but to this depth and this breadth must also be added a width-s latitude of morality for which our respect is not so profound.

We have now the positive evidence of that of which we before had only a moral conviction, that the Quarantine was not removed because it suited a score or two of gentlemen along the wharves who own ships; that freights were not to be lowered. and lighterage increased to save balf a million or so of commen people, who were not ship-owners from sellow fever, ship-fever, cholera and small-pox. But for the conviction and cetermination of those gentlemen that the law of the State for the removal of Quarantine was not to be, and-as a distinguished shipping merchant said at one of Dr. Thompson's nice dinners, last Snmm-r-should not be obe; ed that institution would be, at this moment at Sandy Hoot; the Hospitals on Staten Island would never have been burned down; a regiment of troops would not have been kept under arms for two months to keep the peace; and, in short, all the bad blood that has been engendered, all the money that has been spent, all the property that has been destroyed, and all the discussion, alterestion and difficulty that, at this moment, environ the question would have been saved, had it pleased these gentlemen to permit the law to take its course, and to refrain from "remonstriting"-whatever that may mean-with the New-Jers-y Legislature to insure its nullification. We trust however, that now that this document has come to light, it will have its due weight. It is valueble not only for itself, but for what it suggests. It is an index to the abole history of Quaractine for the last ten years, and the Legislature may learn from it the exact state of public opinion on the Quarantine removal. The names of all who are opposed to it are signed to this memorialonly a twelvementh after the time when about five hundred people had died on Long Island and Staten Island of yellow fever

OUR METROPOLITAN POLICE. There is great danger that the natural indigna-

nation excited by the exposure of the unfairness of Spinola's investigation and the dishonesty of his Report will operate as a barrier to any essential change in our Police system at this sessing. We beg the Legislature to think better of this. Our Metropelitan Police is better than any our City ever had, and there are features of the system inaugurated in 1857 which cannot be dispensed with, A naked repeal of the act of that year would find few approvers among those of our citizens who can read. Still, the new system has grave faults, and it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to correct them: Personnent among these is the liability of the system to lend itself to the uses of party. Our City and Brooklyn absolutely need a Posice removable on the instant for miscondust or inef ficiency, and for nothing cise. We do not say and do to render it effective. We are not sure that the not know that any man was ever displaced being, after all, but a very eccondary personage. It his right to the ceat) it is contended that his ap-

public mind is sufficiently calightened with regard or appointed by the present Commissioners to the nature and effects of Alcoholic Liquors to on party grounds; but we know that one party has power to make or unmake policemen, and that power, though unused, is nevertheless a party advantage which should not exist. The better portion of our citizens sought, in 1857, to escape from the despots m of Wood: they did not and do not desire to give any man or party power to create a kindred despitism. They cought, and still desire, a Posice absolutely independent of party favor or political mutations, and we entreat our present Legislature pot to adjourn without securing this righteons end. Give us a Police Board of two or four Commissioners, to be so constituted and periodically renewed that no party can ever have a majority therein, and it will rever more be the interest of any party to oppose and deery too Metropolitan Police, much less to pour out upon it such a load of slanderous and scurrilous rubbish as the Spinols Report. Republicans in the Legislature! you will do the good cause great wrong if you disregard these suggestions.

PROSE FICTION AND ITS PROSPECTS.

That any buman being, in the Western regions of this our Beloved Country, or in any other regions, should think it necessary to the world's peace and comfort and prosperity to write a novel, passes our comprehension. Of the supply of novels there seems to us to be a glut. New-England, with all its demestic lore and tradition, has been written out. New-York, with all its historical afflience, has been written out. The Southern novelists be gen to gasp almost before they began to breatee Mr. Cooper, who was, andeniably, a clever man, did what could be done for our Intians and our trees. Mr. Irving bas given us exquisite sketches, for which we must constantly love and thank him; and think of him as our own Addison or Steele. Miss Sedgwick is so fice in parts of her books. that we are lost in wonder at finding them, up in the whole, no better. Mrs Stowe, felicitous in the conception and performance of her first book, will give us, we tope, when she has rested, another worth as much as the first. But until all these great people do something again which is really great, we must rely upon neephytes and experimenters. As it is our avowed purpose to encourage in all parts of the country intellectual effort and exertion, we are much obliged to a gentleman who lives at "Boyds-"ton's Mils, Koscin-ko County, Ind.," who has sent to us the first chapter of an elegant povel. which he wants us to publish. We will do him the justice to print the title, which is very imposing, and which is as follows: "RICHARD FRUIT-MAN, and others; with a Sprinkle of Life in the

The author informs us of various matters, none of which strike us as intensely interestinghow "be understands grammar perfectly"-bow te is ignorant"-how he has lived in "the Athens of America" (Bosten)-bow he has also resided in New-Orleans-how he has been struck by the great success of " Fancy Fern" - and bow he would he to have us write to him a letter explaining why Mrs. Forn makes money, and be, apparently, does not. He wants us to do this "concisely and "plainly." We will try to do so before we finish

Mr. Thinkwell enlarges, to begin with, upon the prosperity of the West. Exemple gratia: it was a howling wilderness twenty years ago, full of wolves and Indians, now farm-houses, in mony places, and almost within a stone's throw of each other, and a thriving village every here and there," &c., &c. Toen the writer rushes to the considerat on of the Indian tribes: "How are the mighty falles-King Panip, Tocument, and others, bravely but surely." And then a philosophical deduction: "So will all their might? men bereafter fall. They are smart in their own way. They can shoot a buffalo wille upon the full salloy, through the robs with an arrow. For "this cause, is it right to take their buoting-" grounds? Away from them?" We suppose not. Upon the whole, we are sure not. Quite wrong, certain y.

Nothing in the manuscript sent to us is better or we have given. It is perfectly plain that the writer might hoe corn, dig pointoes, or do odd daily jobs, with a success perfectly splendid in comparison with his success in writing novels. And set, we have no doubt, he will go on, spotting fine paper, wasting valuable lok, b steering the much sexed editor al fraternity, paying more for postagestamps in one month than be will get for his novels in a year or ten years, wearing out his beart, his bones and his life, and eying by-and-by to be forgotter, or remembered only by his creditors What is there about writing which has such a fascination? Way will not our friend at the West be content to exhaust his fine energies over a potate-beap, in a cabbage-garden, in raising wheat or in fencing his tarm? Why should be exclaim: Pray, write me a few words on the subject of book-making!" Heaven belp your sout, Mr. Thinkwell! have we nothing to do but to send you our thoughts upon book making? Is compilation so necessary, so imminent and so todispensable a work that you, of all men who can write, must cogage in it? Do you not think that this orb would suit sp n upon its axis, sithough your initial chapter should not appear in THE TRIBUNG. Hoe, Mr. Thinkwell! Dig, Mr. Tamkwell! Peddie, Mr. Thinkwell! But do not deem it necessary to enlighten us through fictious prose. And our advice to you will be wholesome for many others. The world needs books; and will we trust yet receive many that are excellent and instructive; but as there have already been too many volumes uctorly worthless and a sheer waste of money and labor, we hope that amiable men who, in spite of their proclivities to auteorable, do not wish to be nuisances, will vent themselves in some way more harmless and less expenses then publishing.

C. L. A. LAMAR. We inquired, the other day, in relation to the

sale of the slave-yaest the Wanderer, who might be the Mr. C L. A. Lamar to whom she was bid off for the trifling sum of \$4 000. We are now able to answer that question somewhat more definitely. In the first place, Mr. C. L. A. Lamar is a member of the principal mercantile firm in Savannah, and though but a young man, and a fast man at that, is thought to have predigious business talent -for Savappab; and is believed to carry pretty much the whole of that place in his breeches pocket, Woatever Mr. C. L. A. Lamar lava down as the law, is the law in Savappah; and not only the law, but, in the opicion of the mass of the

In the second place, Mr. Lamar is the leading and active spirit in the present attempt to revive the African slave-trade. It was by him test the Wanderer was sweed and fitted out, Capt. Corrie

citizens, right, proper, expedient and just.

"cems to have been the first intention to have got the staves across the Atlantic, under presense that they were being carried as apprentices to some West India port, and it seems to have been with this object in view, that Mr. Lamar entered into the correspondence with the Tressury Department semetime since published, in which he sought for a clearance for such a voyage. That he was the owner and cutfitter of the Wanderer, appears clearly enough by his own statements at the eda. He repeatedly proclaimed himsel the owner of the ressel which he said was his property taken from him by tae high hand of law, and on that ground he repeatedly requested the bystanders not to bid against him, not only that, but, after the sale was over, he proceeded to knock down the only person who had actually ventured to bid against him. The state. ments made by Lamar at that sale, as reported in the published correspondence from Savanua, were amply sufficient if the law could but lay its "high band" upon him to convict him of pracy and to hang h m therefor. But as the Savaonak company sase abled at the Marstal's sale warmly applauded his knecking down the opposing bidder, so, no doubt, Mr. Lamar robes with full confidence, not on y that a Georgia Jary would never convict him, but that no Grand Jury would ever find a bill. Should a Grand Jury presume to do so Mr. Lamar we suppose would proceed to knock each member of it down. If indeed, the Government have the least wish or the least intention to cause the laws against the

slave-trade to be respected, instead of confining tremselves to prosecutions against the crew of the Wanderer, they will proceed at once against Mr. Lanar himself. If anything was before lacking to the chain of evidence against him, he has himself amply supplied it by his public declarations already quoted. In the meanting, we take it, he will be proceeded against for his high-handed contempt of Court, in a tempting, and, for that matier, succeeding in turning the Marshai's sale into a farce, by prevening competition in the first place, and, a ter the sale was over, violently assaulting the only man who had dared to compete with him. It is hardly possible to imag ne a more audacious contempt of Court, and if it is not desired and intended to deprive the Detrict Courts of the United States of all respect and author ty, steps surely will be taken to bring this bold nullifier to account. If there he any truth in the of-repeated assertion test the great buck of the people to the Southern States are opposed to the revival of the African Slave-Trade, there ought to be no difficulty in trying Mr. Lamar, nor, in spite of his fiets and his bowie knives, convicting h m as well.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We had supposed that the party which calls itself the Democracy of Pennsylvania had been reduced to about its proper standard by the result of the last State Election there; but its leaders seem to think otherwise. They haid a State Convention at Harrisburg last week, no attasted Richardson L. Wright for Aud tor-General, and Jobn Rolfe for Surveyor-General todorsed Bechapen in every point-Cuba and the Thirty Mulious included-applianded the course of Seaster Bigier, and refused to induren Gov. Packer, by a most significant vote. The resolve in his commendation was courned in these exceedingly mild (not to say vegue) terms:

"Resolved. That we approve the State policy of Gov William F. Paraer. Ha just exercise of the veto power has been fearless and democratic, and his ad-munistration of the affairs of our Commonweath and the execution of the laws command our commenda-

After an animated discussion, this resolve was voted down-Yeas, 37; Naye, 84 This is a clear intimation to the Governor to set his house in order, as a renomination is not to be accorded to him by his party. Under the circumstances, we corgratulate bim on his escape from an undesirable association and an inevitable defeat. Why should be not be solicited to run as the People's candi-

- The Conception unanimously

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have always advocated and do still alwocate as ado-quate encouragement and discream sting protection of tron and coal and of the industrial interests of this State, within the scope of a tariff for necessary reverse; that the reverse accruing from the existing tariff will be insefficient for the near-oidable expendtures of the Federal G vernment, and that an obst nate acherence to it will result to the accomulation, is peace, of a heavy na ional cent, at says dan seople; they now, by the r representatives in this convention, earnestly invite the people of tuis State, by a frank and cordini support of the policy of the first President whom Pennsylvania has given to the Union, to aid aid etter then him in his future en leavors to procure a revision of the Tariff art of 1857 by the beat ngress, on the principle set forth in his last anada

The "protection of Iron and Coal and of the "industrial interests of this State," seem to us to form the parrowes, and meanest pistform that any party ever yet put forth. Do Pennsylvania Domocrats expect to secure such Protection without the aid of Members from other States, who are mine immediately interested in the production of Fabrice and Warrs, or of the materials which enter isto their production? If not, bow can they talk in this repulsive, seifish, suic dal fastion? We do most earnestly favor Protection to the peculiar interests of Permylvania but only as one el-ment of adequate Protection to the Productive Industry of our whole country. Why should Pennsylvania be made to seem eager to take, but unwilling to give? How cap the authors of this stabby reso ve plausibly claim to be a faction of the National Democracy?

MR. MANDEVILLE'S CASE.

Mr. Horsce Holden, 47 Barrow street, wishes to test our honesty by asking our opinion of the recent vote of our Siste Senate ousting Mr. Mandeville from the seat be has hitherto belo as Souster from the XIth (Co umbia and Dutchess) District. The facts in the care we undescrand to be as follows:

Mr. Mandeville was elected to the Senate in November, 1858. In April or May, 1859, he was appointed Postmaster for the vollage in which he resides, whereupon he accepted the office and cobered upon the discharge of its duties. Now the Constitution, of our State, (which Mr. Maudenlie and every other Senator had selemaly swore to

support) expressly provides (Art. III 64) that "M any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be closeled to Congress, or appointed to any effice, civil or melitary under the Severament of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall make

has seut.

-Mr. Mandeville, we presume, was unaware of the existence of this provision, or he would not have accepted the Post-Office Owners, to werer, were less ignorant; and, so some as he had fairly con mittee himself by entering upon the discharge of the duties of that trut, raised the cry that be had forfeited his wat in the Senate. Mr. M. thereupon backed out from his appointment, and, at his request, his commission as Postmaso, r was withheld and never issued from the Department at Washingt D. Hereupon (and we have good the therai Opinion of the Attorney General sustaining